Fiscal Service, Treasury

§ 208.9 Compliance.

- (a) Treasury will monitor agencies' compliance with this part. Treasury may require agencies to provide information about their progress in converting payments to electronic funds transfer.
- (b) If an agency fails to make payment by electronic funds transfer, as prescribed under this part, Treasury may assess a charge to the agency pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3335.

§ 208.10 Reservation of rights.

The Secretary reserves the right, in the Secretary's discretion, to waive any provision(s) of this regulation in any case or class of cases.

APPENDIX A TO PART 208—MODEL DISCLOSURE FOR USE UNTIL ETA $^{\mathrm{SM}}$ BECOMES AVAILABLE

The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 requires that most Federal payments be made by electronic funds transfer after January 2, 1999.

If you are currently receiving your Federal payment by check or you have just become eligible to begin receiving a Federal payment, you have several choices:

(1) Receive your payment by Direct Deposit through the financial institution of your choice.

The Government makes payments electronically through a program called Direct Deposit. Direct Deposit is a safe, convenient, and reliable way to receive your Federal payment through a financial institution. (A financial institution can be a bank, credit union, savings bank, or thrift.) Many financial institutions offer basic, low-cost accounts in addition to full-service checking or savings accounts.

(2) Do nothing now and wait for a basic, low-cost account, called an ETA $^{\rm SM}$, to become available.

If you do not have an account with a financial institution, you do not need to do anything now. In the future a low-cost account, called an ETA SM, will be available at many financial institutions. Like Direct Deposit, the ETA^{SM} (which stands for electronic transfer account) is a safe, convenient, and reliable way to receive your Federal payment through a financial institution. You are eligible to open this account, at a low monthly fee, if you receive a Federal benefit, wage, salary, or retirement payment. [Agency name] will contact you and let you know when the ETA SM is available and which financial institutions in your area offer the account.

(3) Continue to receive a check.

If receiving your payment electronically would cause you a hardship because you have a physical or mental disability, or because of a geographic, language, or literacy barrier, you may receive your payment by check. In addition, if receiving your payment electronically would cause you a financial hardship because it would cost you more than receiving your payment by check, you may receive your payment by check, you may receive your payment by check.

Please call [agency name] at [agency customer service number] if you would like more information on Direct Deposit, the ETA SM, or hardship waivers.

APPENDIX B TO PART 208—MODEL DIS-CLOSURE FOR USE AFTER ETA SM BECOMES AVAILABLE

The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 requires that most Federal payments be made by electronic funds transfer after January 2, 1999.

If you are currently receiving your Federal payment by check or you have just become eligible to begin receiving a Federal payment, you have several choices:

(1) Receive your payment by Direct Deposit through the financial institution of your choice.

The Government makes payments electronically through a program called Direct Deposit. Direct Deposit is a safe, convenient, and reliable way to receive your Federal payment through a financial institution. (A financial institution can be a bank, credit union, savings bank, or thrift.) Many financial institutions offer basic, low-cost accounts in addition to full-service checking or savings accounts.

(2) Receive your payment through a basic, low-cost account called an ETA SM.

If you receive a Federal benefit, wage, salary, or retirement payment, you are eligible to open an ETA $^{\rm SM}$. This account is available for a low monthly fee at many financial institutions. Like Direct Deposit, the ETA $^{\rm SM}$ (which stands for electronic transfer account) is a safe, convenient, and reliable way to receive your Federal payment through a financial institution. Please call the customer service number listed below to find out which financial institutions in your area offer the ETA $^{\rm SM}$.

(3) Continue to receive a check.

If receiving your payment electronically would cause you a hardship because you have a physical or mental disability, or because of a geographic, language, or literacy barrier, you may receive your payment by check. In addition, if receiving your payment electronically would cause you a financial hardship because it would cost you more than receiving your payment by check, you may receive your payment by check.

Please call [agency name] at [agency customer service number] if you would like

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more information on Direct Deposit, the ETA $^{\rm SM},$ or hardship waivers.

PART 210—FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE AUTO-MATED CLEARING HOUSE

Sec.

210.1 Scope: relation to other regulations.

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APPENDIX A TO PART 210—STANDARD DISCLOSURE FOR POINT-OF-PURCHASE CONVERSION—POSTED NOTICE

APPENDIX B TO PART 210—STANDARD DISCLOSURE FOR POINT-OF-PURCHASE CONVERSION—BROCHURE OR PAMPHLET

APPENDIX C TO PART 210—STANDARD DISCLO-SURE FOR LOCKBOX CONVERSION—NOTICE

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 5525; 12 U.S.C. 391; 31 U.S.C. 321, 3301, 3302, 3321, 3332, 3335, and 3720.

SOURCE: 64 FR 17487, Apr. 9, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 210.1 Scope; relation to other regula-

This part governs all entries and entry data originated or received by an agency through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network, except as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. This part also governs reclamations of benefit payments.

- (a) Federal tax payments received by the Federal Government through the ACH system that are governed by part 203 of this title shall not be subject to any provision of this part that is inconsistent with part 203.
- (b) ACH credit or debit entries for the purchase of, or payment of principal and interest on, United States securi-

ties that are governed by part 370 of this title shall not be subject to any provision of this part that is inconsistent with part 370.

§210.2 Definitions.

For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply. Any term that is not defined in this part shall have the meaning set forth in the ACH Rules.

- (a) ACH Rules means the Operating Rules and the Operating Guidelines published by NACHA—The Electronic Payments Association (NACHA), a national association of regional member clearing house associations, ACH Operators and participating financial institutions located in the United States.
- (b) Actual or constructive knowledge, when used in reference to an RDFI's knowledge of the death or legal incapacity of a recipient or death of a beneficiary, means that the RDFI received information, by whatever means, of the death or incapacity and has had a reasonable opportunity to act on such information or that the RDFI would have learned of the death or incapacity if it had followed commercially reasonable business practices.
- (c) Agency means any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, or a corporation owned or controlled by the Government of the United States. The term agency does not include a Federal Reserve Bank.
- (d) Applicable ACH Rules means the ACH Rules with an effective date on or before March 18, 2005, as published in Parts II, III, and IV of the "2005 ACH Rules: A Complete Guide to Rules & Regulations Governing the ACH Network":
- (1) ACH Rule 1.1 (limiting the applicability of the ACH Rules to members of an ACH association);
- (2) ACH Rule 1.2.2 (governing claims for compensation):
- (3) ACH Rule 1.2.4; 2.2.1.12; Appendix Eight and Appendix Eleven (governing the enforcement of the ACH Rules, including self-audit requirements);
- (4) ACH Rules 2.2.1.10; 2.6; and 4.8 (governing the reclamation of benefit payments);